

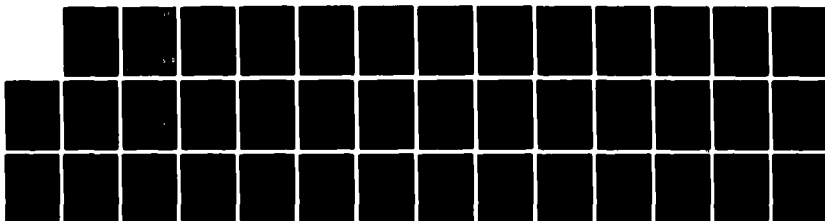
AD-A127 296

TRINIDAD RESERVOIR SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY 1967(U) TRINIDAD 1/1
STATE JUNIOR COLL CO S K IRELAND 08 OCT 74

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/6

NL



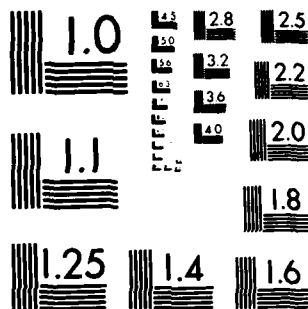
END

DATE

FILED

S - 95

DTIC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

AD A127280

Colorado
100
①

**TRINIDAD RESERVOIR SALVAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY, 1967**

**National Park Service
Contract Number: 14-10-2:920-9**

**Stephen K. Ireland
Trinidad State Junior College**

October 8, 1974

**DTIC
ELECTE
APR 26 1983
S D D**

DTIC FILE COPY

83 04 20 130

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

**Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited**

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle		Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archeology, 1967		5. Report Date
				Oct. 8, 1974
7. Author(s)		Ireland, Stephen K.		6.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address		Trinidad State Junior College		8. Performing Organization Rep. No.
				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
				11. Contract(G) or Grant(G) No.
				(C) 14:-10-2:920-9
				(G)
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address		U.S. Army COE Albuquerque District Albuquerque, New Mexico		13. Type of Report & Period Covered
				14.
15. Supplementary Notes				

16. Abstract (Limit 200 words)

Description of a multi-component site, dating from c. 1200 - 1900 AD

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By <u>DTIC Form 50</u>	
Distribution/ <u>on file</u>	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A	



17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors

Prehistoric, Historic Archeology

b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

Colorado, Sopris Phase, Historic Apache, Hispanic

c. COSATI Field/Group

18. Availability Statement	DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unrestricted	Approved for public release; Distribution Unlimited	Unclassified	38
		20. Security Class (This Page)	22. Price
		Unclassified	

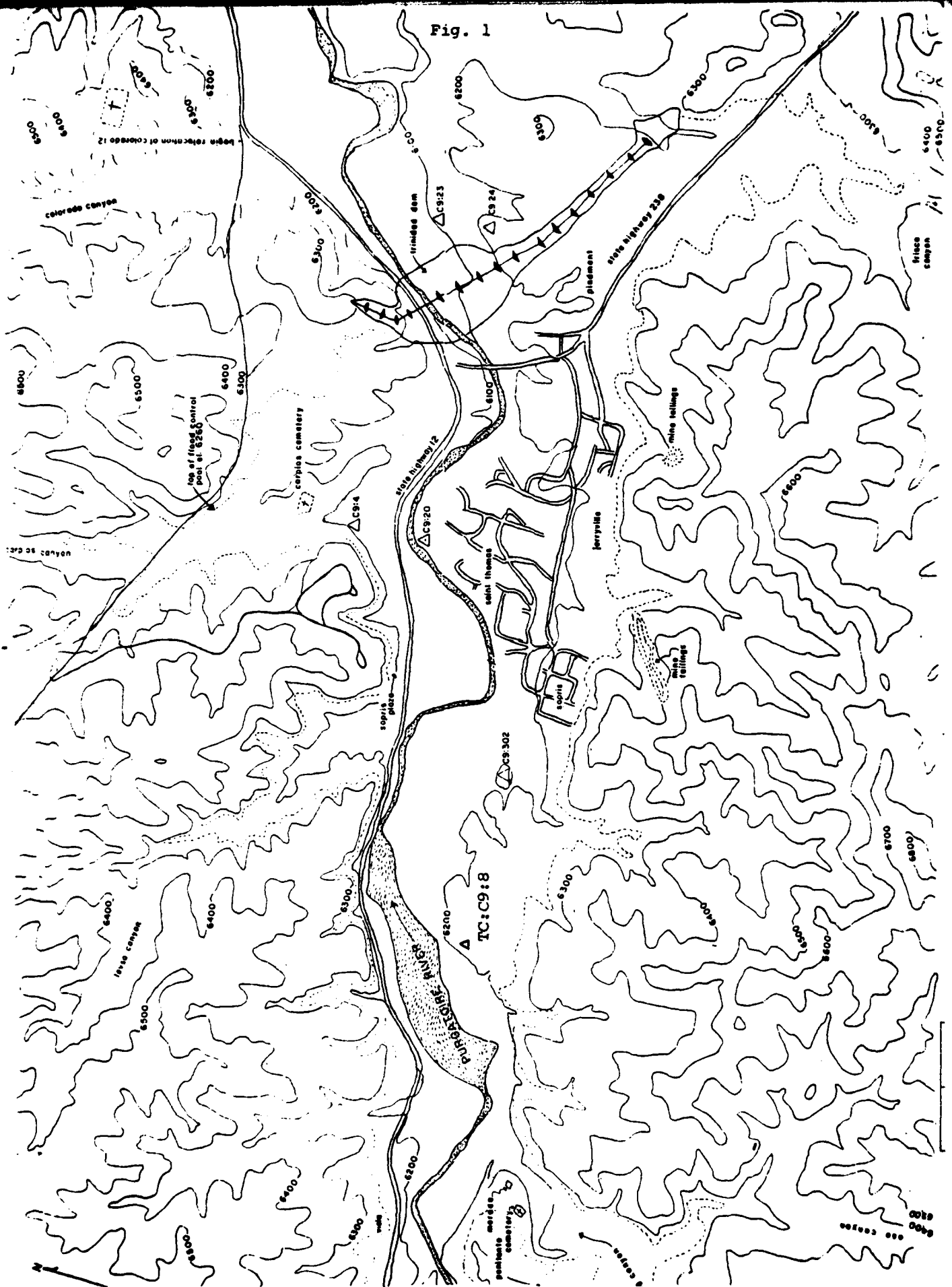
INTRODUCTION

The archeological excavation reported here as site TC:C9:8 occurred in 1967 near the west edge of an erosion-dissected alluvial terrace on the south bank of the Purgatoire River approximately five miles upstream (west) of the town of Trinidad, Colorado (Fig. 1). The coordinates are: T.33S, R. 64W, NW NE S.32. The physical setting for the Trinidad Reservoir area has been described previously (Ireland 1974a).

The segment of terrace of which TC:C9:8 is a part has a long and complex history of archaeological exploration. In 1963 Galen Baker applied the name Leone Bluff Site (LBS) to this terrace segment and designated areal subunits termed Areas each with areal subunits termed Features. Fig. 2 shows the application of Baker's LBS designation system and Baker's later employment of the TC (Trinidad College) site numbering system for selected subunits of the LBS scheme. Only those subunits with TC designations were explored archaeologically. Given below are the pertinent data for each of the TC designations on this terrace segment:

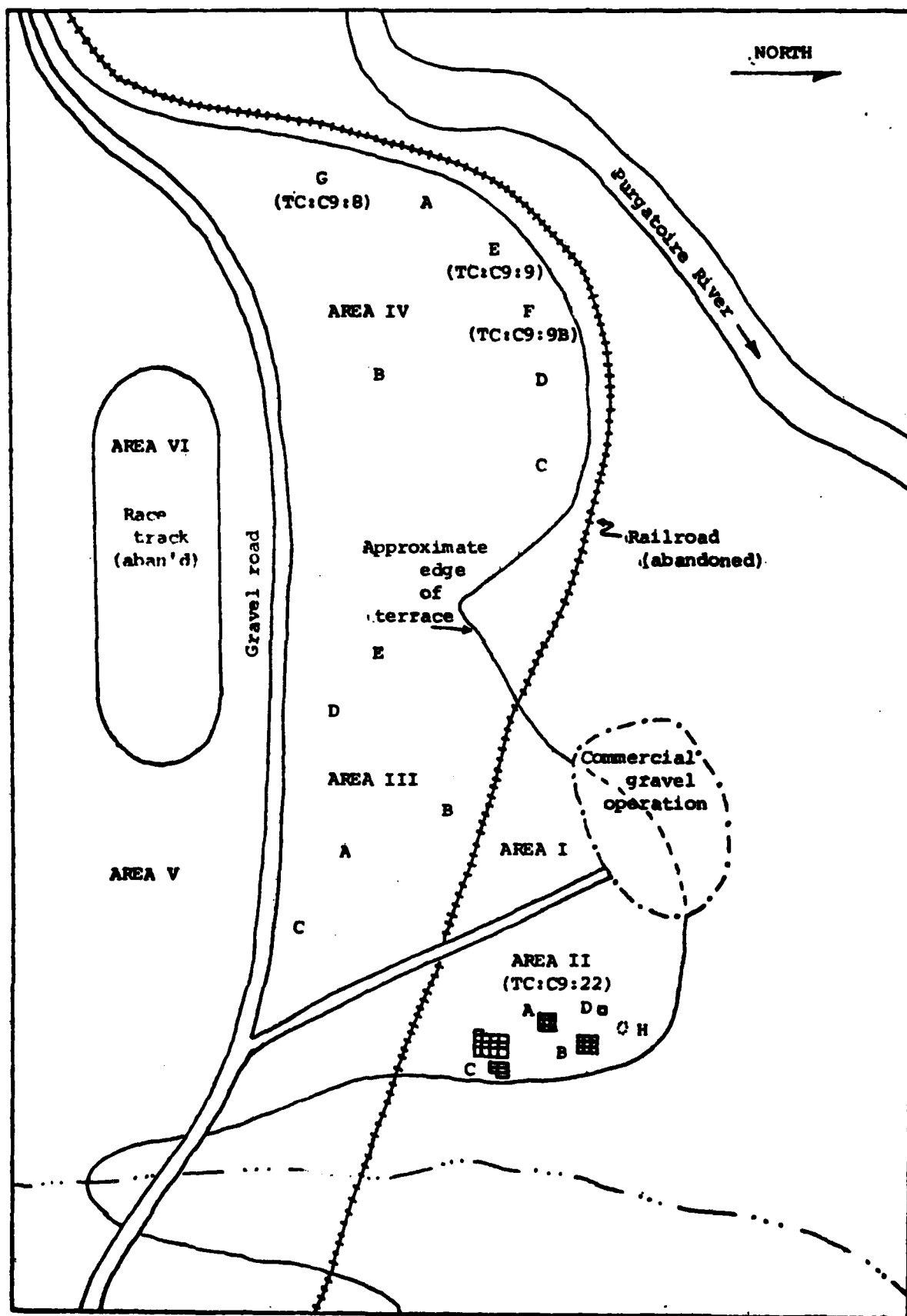
Designation	Excavated by/year	Reported by
TC:C9:8	Guillinger/1967	Ireland (this report)
TC:C9:9	Baker/1963 & 1965; Ireland/1969	Baker 1964 & Ireland (1970)
TC:C9:10	Baker/1963; Ireland/ 1970	Ireland (1973) as TC:C9:9B
TC:C9:11	Unexcavated	
TC:C9:12	Unexcavated	
TC:C9:22	Baker/1963	Ireland (1974b)

Fig. 1



LEONE BLUFF SITE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS

Fig. 2



Adapted from a map by Ronny Nims, 1963

All excavation reported here was authorized by National Park Service Contract Number 14-10-2:920-9, was directed by Edwin L. Guilinger and was conducted under the heading TC:C9:8. This excavational description is based upon sources other than mine; I was not personally involved in the archaeological exploration of TC:C9:8 nor was I able to inspect the architectural remains prior to their destruction. The 1967 field documentation (notes and maps), the collected specimens and an uncompleted manuscript by Guilinger (1968) form the foundation for the information imparted here. These materials were recently relinquished by Guilinger and their receipt is gratefully acknowledged. Much of the "flavor" (terminology and interpretation) of Guilinger's documentation has been retained although many of the details have undoubtedly failed to be transmitted. The analysis of collected specimens is mine and some of the interpretation, especially taxonomic placement of the cultural manifestations, is also mine.

METHOD OF EXCAVATION

Guilinger designated four areal subunits (Areas A, B, C and D) for TC:C9:8 (Fig. 3). A datum point (0-0 stake) was established near the South end of Area A. North-south and east-west (right-left) coordinates were established from this stake and formed the basis for the horizontal grid system imposed over Areas A and D. Area C was minimally tested without benefit of a formal grid system. A separate identical grid system was used for Area B. Each grid was five feet square, each corner of each grid was marked by a numbered stake and the grid designation was taken from the stake in the grid's south-east corner.

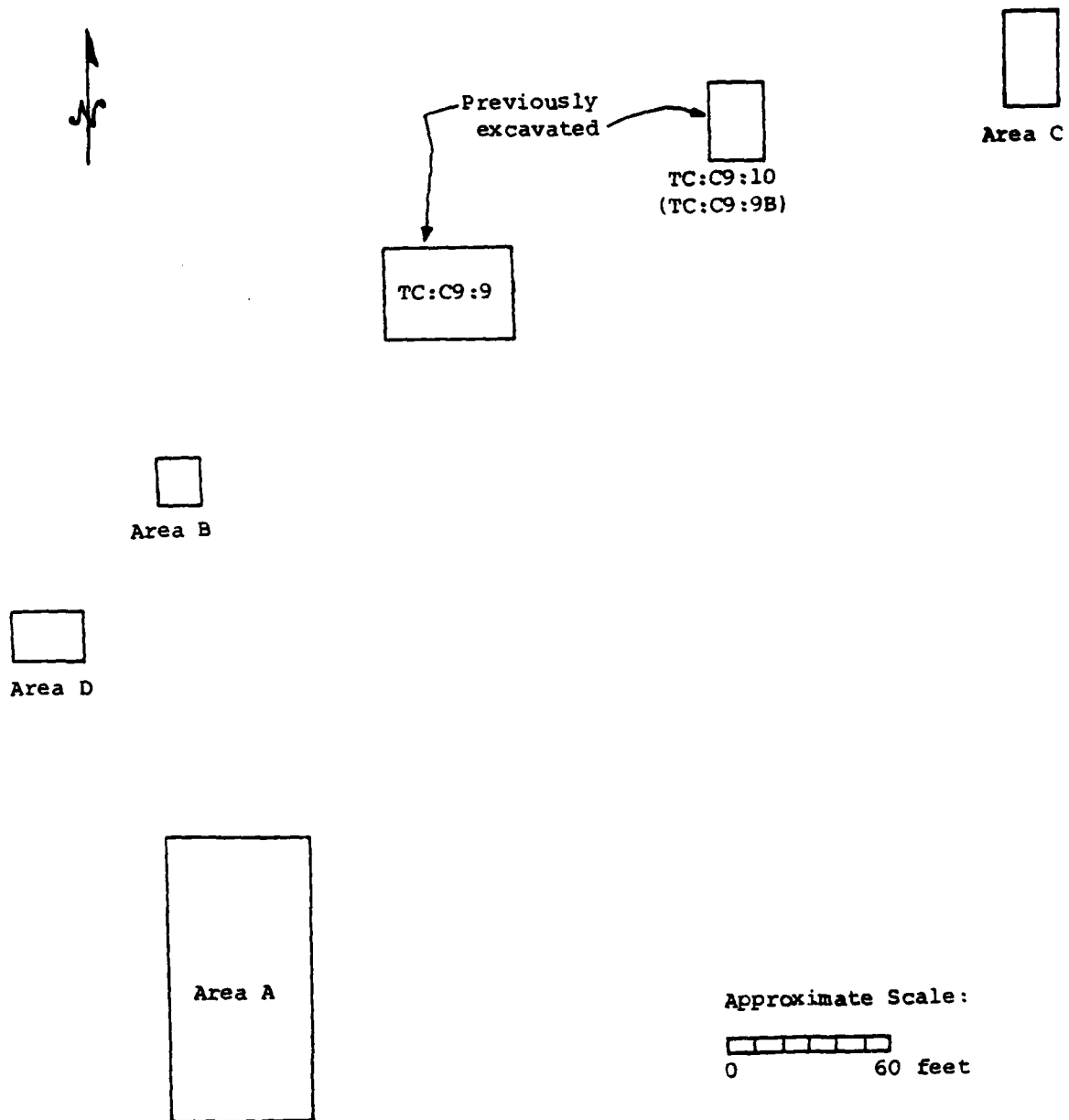
Vertical control was maintained through the use of an alidade. The reference datum point was a Corps of Engineers marker situated south of the zero-zero stake. The elevation of this marker was 6,236.033 feet above mean sea level.

Only hand tools were employed in excavation. The director encouraged the maximum use of square-tipped spades and minimum use of trowels. All excavated soil was sifted dry through 1/4 inch wire screen.

An alterable unit-level method of excavation was employed. The maximum depth per excavation level was an arbitrary six inches; the minimum depth corresponded to the encountered cultural strata.

Fig. 3

PLAN OF TC:C9:8 AND
RELATIONSHIP TO TC:C9:9 & TC:C9:10



The collected specimens were assigned a specimen numbered in the field. This number was entered in the specimen inventory catalogue with corresponding provenience data (area, grid, level, etc.), date and other pertinent data. Each item was subsequently processed in the laboratory and labeled with this number.

DESCRIPTION OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Architectural remnants were defined only in Area A, the most extensively excavated Area at TC:C9:8. Area B and C were minimally tested; the evidence for aboriginal utilization was minimal in these Areas and architecture was not in evidence. The evidence for aboriginal architecture in Area D was insufficient for definition or interpretation.

Area A

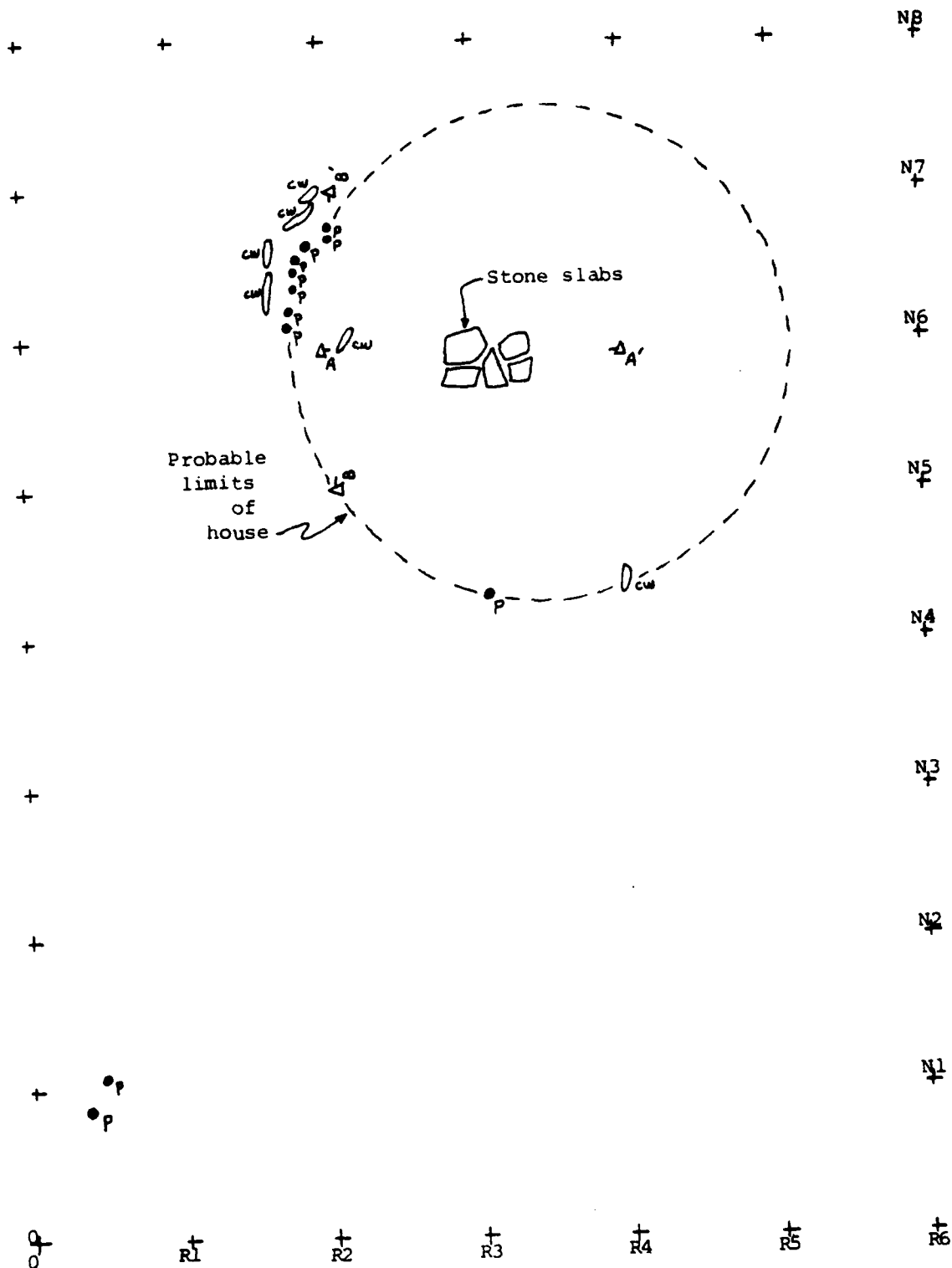
Over 100 5 x 5 foot grids were excavated to a minimum of Level 1; the majority were excavated to Level 2 or deeper. This exploration defined the partial remnants of two house structures, both assigned to the Sopris Phase, A.D. 1150 to 1250 or 1300 (Ireland 1971, 1974a). The upper (Level 1) house was roughly circular in plan and constructed of jacal (wattle and daub) (Fig. 4). The lower (Level 2) house was apparently nearly rectangular in plan with exterior walls of earth (hand-formed as mud and sometimes called "adobe") and a portion of the interior walls of jacal (Fig.). Both jacal and mud walls were utilized in the adjacent houses, TC:C9:9 and TC:C9:9B (Ireland 1970, 1971, 1973), and other structures of the Sopris Phase. The following descriptions will necessarily be brief as many of the architectural details were either lacking or not recorded.

Level 1

Excavation revealed a roughly circular saucer-shaped floor almost 17 feet in diameter. The condition of the floor was quite poor and non-existent in many locales because of rodent activity. Where present, the floor surface was generally charcoal-stained and thermally oxidized presumably by the burning superstructure. Guilinger (1968) described the floor as "prepared"; the precise meaning of this is not known nor is the evidence that prompted the statement. The only floor feature defined was a group of five sandstone slabs set into the floor near the center of the house. The stones were nearly flush with the earth floor and covered an area approximately 3.1 x 2.2 feet. The excavation notes describe the stones as shaped, but the extent of their preparation is not known nor is the intended function of this unit.

Nine charred in situ posts were located at the periphery of the house floor. The dimensions of the posts and their sockets cannot be stated. No other posts or post holes were defined. Small pieces of architectural daub, charcoal and charred wood were found on and immediately above the floor and the use surface to the northwest of the house. These were confidently assumed to represent the remains of the burned superstructure. A dome-shaped structure is envisioned. An entryway was not defined.

Fig. 4
TC:C9:8/Area A/Level I



LEGEND:

•_P post, in situ

CW charred wood

A-A' location of profile A-A'

0 5 feet



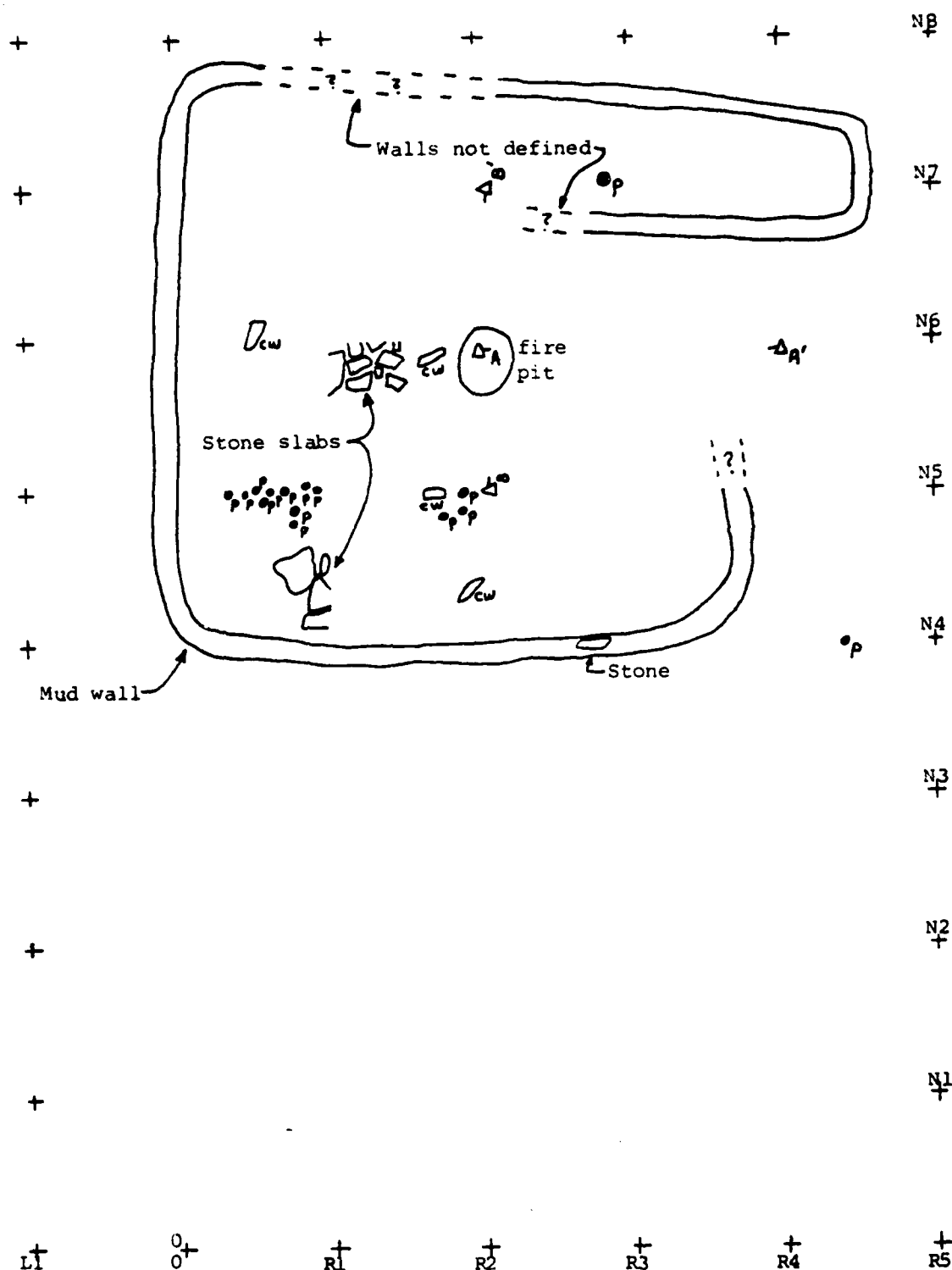
Two additional Level 1 posts were located in Grids 0-RI and NIRI, about 20 feet southwest of the jacal house. These two posts were apparently not burned. The metrical data for these posts and their sockets cannot be given. There was no evidence of a domiciliary structure surrounding these posts; it was assumed that they represented the partial remnants of a rack or ramada.

Level 2

The Level 2 house was found to partially underlie the Level 1 jacal house. The house floors were separated by three to five inches vertical distance. The exterior mud walls were incompletely defined. Only basal portions five inches high or less and seven to 11 inches thick remained. A low volume of stone was incorporated in the walls. Only one wall stone was discovered that measured more than about four inches in its greatest dimension which may indicate that the majority of the stones were naturally located in the source of soil for the walls and that only one stone was intentionally set into the walls. These mud walls compare favorably to some of the walls in the adjacent TC:C9:9 house. The plan of this Level 2 structure presumably would have been nearly rectangular and measured about 19 x 20 feet. No entryway was defined.

Thirteen charred in situ posts were found in the southern portion of the house. Grouped as 10 and three, field interpretation was that of interior jacal walls. Their

Fig. 5
TC:C9:8/AREA A/LEVEL II



LEGEND:

p post, in situ

cw charred wood

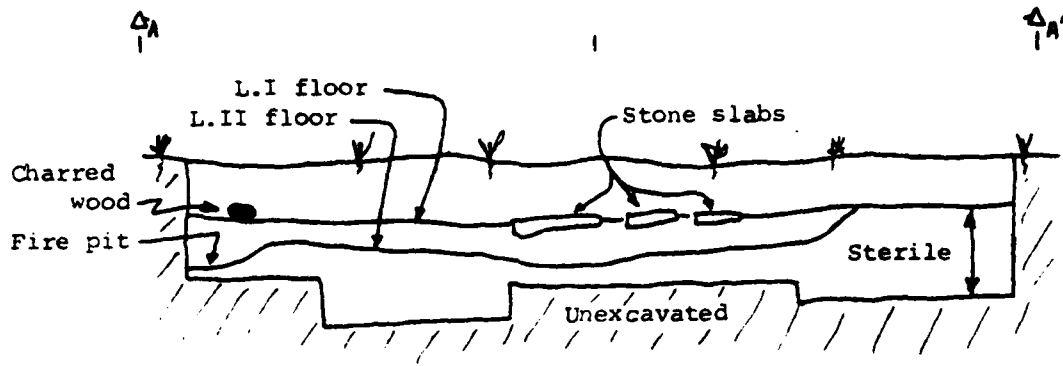
A-A' location of profile A-A'

0 5 feet

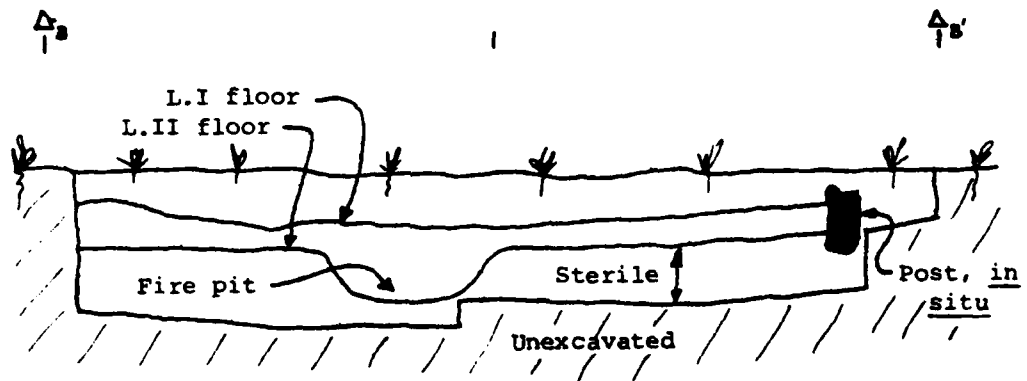


Fig. 6

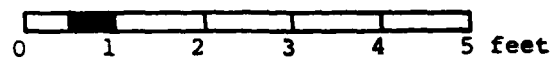
TC:C9:8/AREA A PROFILES



PROFILE A-A'



PROFILE B-B'



metrical data are unavailable. Other defined floor features were a fire pit and two sets of pavement stones. The fire pit was situated near the presumed center of the house, was oval (22 x 19 inches) and seven inches deep. Only charcoal and soil were listed as its contents. The floor pavement stones were apparently incompletely documented as their defined boundaries partially coincide with the limits of the excavation grids. Their description is the same as that for those in the overlying jacal house. The use of stone for house floors has not been previously documented for the Sopris Phase. The precise nature and condition of the earth floor cannot be stated.

The house fill contained architectural daub (mainly in the southern portion), charcoal and charred wood. These materials are presumed to represent the remains of the burned interior walls and roof. It would seem likely that the roof was composed of wooden elements and earth (mud, sod, or soil?), was flat and either level or slightly pitched.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION

Ceramics

A total of 662 sherds from TC:C9:8 were analyzed and classified. With few exceptions (noted herein), this analysis and classification was by the author. This ceramic inventory was divided into 10 different "types", some with "subtypes." The validity of several of these as separate types can be seriously questioned because of the extreme similarity to other types and because of small samples. Regardless, each will be presented individually. Figure 7 shows the distribution of the sherds at TC:C9:8 while Figure 8 demonstrates the vertical distribution of the ceramics by excavated areas (apparently not retrieved from Areas B and C). Comments regarding the cultural/temporal affiliations of the ceramics will be largely confined to the following section entitled Interpretation of Ceramics.

Taos Black-on-White

Stewart Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico Research Laboratory identified a single sherd as Taos B/W (Mera 1935). This trade ware is commonly associated with the Sopris Phase.

Unidentified Black-on-White

Two small B/W sherds do not possess the attributes necessary for positive identification as to named type.

Aqua Fria Glaze-on-Red

Mr. Peckham identified three ceramic fragments as Aqua Fria Glaze-on-red (Hawley 1950). This is the first reported occurrence of this named type in the Trinidad Reservoir area.

Corrugated

Five unpolished Southwestern corrugated sherds were retrieved from TC:C9:8. Three of these trade items physically resemble, but cannot be affiliated with the blind-corrugated at Pecos Pueblo (Kidder and Shepard 1936:313). The other two items bear physical semblance to Kidder and Shepard's (1936:302-306) indented blind-corrugated. These five sherds appear to represent varieties of the polished corrugated "types" recovered from TC:C9:8.

Taos Incised

The 43 sherds here classified as Taos Incised display all the characteristics of that Rio Grande type except that all of this sample were manufactured locally (in the Trinidad region). Those additional sherds from TC:C9:8 that are virtually identical to this Taos Incised sample save for superficial differences are here placed in three additional ceramic "types", each of local manufacture. These further ceramic categories are basket-impressed, plain ware and Sopris Plain. Those sherds here placed in the basket-impressed and plain ware categories may be properly classed as locally produced Taos Incised or Sopris Plain. Thus the actual number of Taos Incised sherds from TC:C9:8 is greater than 43.

Basket-impressed

The two basket-impressed sherds represent the basal portion of vessels of indigenous Taos Incised, Sopris Plain or both.

Plain Ware

The 206 sherds here classed simply as "plain ware" represent the undecorated portions of vessels and should be properly termed indigenous Taos Incised, Sopris Plain or both.

Sopris Plain

The existence of Sopris Plain (Ireland 1973:32-32) at TC:C9:8 was positively demonstrated by two rim sherds. One was recovered from Area A, the other from Area D. The Area A specimen measures 3.4 cm. from the lip towards the shoulder. The Area D item measures 3.2 cm. Both conform to the most recent definition of this ware (cited above). The opinion that Sopris Plain represents a local variety of Taos Incised (Ireland and Wood 1973:191) is continued here.

Polished Ware

Twenty-four polished sherds from TC:C9:8 are like those previously reported for other Trinidad Reservoir sites (Ireland and Wood 1973:124-126). These 24 (and those previously reported) are trade items and are divided into sub-categories despite the probability that only one ceramic type is represented. The blind-corrugated and plain sub-categories are represented at TC:C9:8. These two sub-categories plus another, idented blind-corrugated, have been associated with various Sopris Phase house structures at TC:C9:20.

Cimarron Micaceous

My comparison of Trinidad region sherds identified by Dr. James H. Gunnerson, University of Nebraska State Museum, as Cimarron Micaceous (Gunnerson 1969) resulted in the classification of 370 sherds as of that type. The existence of this historic Apachean ware elsewhere in the reservoir has been noted previously (Ireland 1974a).

Casitas Red-on-brown

Based upon written description (Dick 1968), I have classed four sherds as Casitas Red-on-brown. The presence of this historic Spanish-American ceramic type elsewhere in the reservoir has been previously reported (Ireland 1974a).

Interpretation of Ceramics

In Area A, only locally manufactured Taos Incised and Sopris Plain can be positively associated with the occupation of the Level 1 jacal house. Only locally produced Taos Incised can be positively associated with the occupation of the Lower Level 2 mud and jacal house. Both of these ceramic types have been repeatedly associated with the Sopris Phase, A.D. 1150 to 1250 or 1300 (Ireland 1971, 1974). On that basis, both of these structures and associated artifacts are placed in that Phase. The Area A excavational Levels 3 and 4 each produced a single Taos Incised sherd. Excavation in these arbitrary levels failed to produce evidence to

TC:C9:8 CERAMICS

Fig. 7

	Surface Collection	E.P.U.*	Area A	Area D	Totals
Taos B/W	-	-	-	1	1
Unidentified B/W	2	-	-	-	2
Aqua Fria	1	-	-	2	3
Blind-corrugated	3	-	-	-	3
Indented blind-corrugated	-	-	-	2	2
Taos Incised	13	16	13	1	43
Basket-impressed	2	-	-	-	2
Plain ware	75	20	35	76	206
Sopris Plain	-	-	1	1	2
Polished blind-corrugated	-	-	-	3	3
Polished plain	1	-	-	20	21
Cimarron Micaceous	46	39	-	285	370
Casitas R/Br	-	-	-	4	4
TOTALS	143	75	49	395	662

*Exact Provenience Unknown

TC:C9:8 CERAMICS

Fig. 8

	Area A				Area D		Totals
	L.1	L.2	L.3	L.4	L.1	L.2	
Taos B/W	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unidentified B/W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aqua Fria	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Blind-corrugated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indented blind-corrugated	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Taos Incised	8	3	1	1	1	-	14
Basket-impressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain ware	28	7	-	-	74	2	111
Sopris Plain	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Polished blind-corrugated	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Polished plain	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Cimarron Micaceous	-	-	-	-	280	5	285
Casitas R/Br	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
TOTALS	37	10	1	1	388	7	444

corroborate these possible indications of stratigraphically lower Sopris Phase occupations in Area A.

Neither of the two excavational levels in Area D correspond to separate distinct periods of utilization: the ceramics from Level 1 represent two and perhaps as many as four cultural-temporal usages and Level 2 shows two. The Taos B/W, unpolished corrugated, Taos Incised, Sopris Plain and the polished wares can all be attributed to the Sopris Phase occupations of the terrace. The beginning date for the indigenous manufacture of Aqua Fria Glaze-on-red (also known as Rio Grande Glaze I Red) was suggested by Breternitz (1966:91) as A.D. 1300; his suggested end date is A.D. 1450. The deposition of this ceramic type at Area D may have been by Sopris Phase peoples. However, the manufacture of this ware post-dates this Phase as it is currently defined. At this time, a few incongruent ceramic fragments cannot be considered the basis for redefinition of that Phase nor the basis for the definition of a new phase.

Another period of utilization is clearly indicated in Area D by the presence of an abundance of Cimarron Micaceous sherds. Gunnerson (1969:33) dates this Apachean ceramic at A.D. 1750?-1900? Another historic ceramic type, Casitas Red-on-brown, was retrieved from Level 1. Dick (1968:80) dates this Spanish-American pottery at perhaps prior to A.D. 1672 to ca. A.D. 1890. There is no evidence

to indicate whether or not both of these types were deposited by the same people.

The second arbitrary level in Area D produced only a few sherds of two types, both of which were duplicated in Level 1. No architecture or cultural strata were defined in Area D. Thus it appears that this small portion of the terrace was used only sparingly by peoples occupying adjacent structures for the deposition of their trash.

Both the sherds in the surface collection and those whose exact provenience is unknown are consistent with the above statements.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Projectile Points

Of the 42 projectile points in the site collection, 19 have been classified as side-notched, 22 as corner-notched and one as stemmed.

SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINTS

Each of the 19 specimens in this category possess a basically triangular outline. Five possess a straight base(S), 12 display a slightly convex base(C), one has a slightly concave base(CO) and one is too fragmentary to determine a basal outline (TF)

Type	Measurements in cm.			Area/Grid/ Level	Material
	l	w	th		
S	1.4	1.0	0.3	Surface	Quartzite
S	1.2	0.7	0.2	Surface	Chalcedony
S	1.7	1.2	0.2	Surface	Chalcedony
S	2.2	1.3	0.3	Surface	Argillite
S	1.0+	1.1	0.2	Surface	Argillite
C	1.0+	0.9	0.2	Surface	Argillite
C	2.5	1.4	0.3	EPU*	Quartzite
C	2.4	1.1	0.4	Surface	Argillite
C	1.3+	0.9+	0.4	A/N1-O/L.2	Argillite
C	1.2+	1.2	0.3	A/N7-O/L.1	Argillite
C	1.1+	1.1	0.3	Surface	Quartzite
C	1.7+	1.3	0.3	A/N6R3/L.2	Argillite
C	1.9	1.4	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	1.7+	1.4	0.3	EPU	Argillite
C	2.3	1.4	0.4	EPU	Argillite;single notch
C	2.3+	1.2	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	3.0	1.1	0.3	Surface	Argillite
CO	1.2+	0.8+	0.2+	Surface	Obsidian
TF	1.5+	0.9+	0.3	Surface	Chalcedony

(*EPU = Exact Provenience unknown; + indicates specimen is incomplete in that dimension.)

CORNER-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINTS

Each of these 22 specimens display a basically triangular outline. Subdivided by basal outline, five are straight (S), eight are slightly convex (C) and nine are too fragmentary to determine (TF).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Area/Grid/ Level	Material
	l	w	th		
S	2.5+	1.4	0.4	A/N2-0/L.1	Argillite
S	1.2	0.9	0.2	A/N4R2/L.2	Argillite
S	1.7	0.9	0.4	Surface	Obsidian
S	1.2+	1.0	0.2	Surface	Argillite
S	1.5+	1.3	0.4	A/N7R1/L.1	Jasper
C	2.9+	1.5	0.4	Surface	Argillite
C	1.7	1.3	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	1.6+	0.9+	0.3	Surface	Jasper
C	1.4+	1.2	0.3	A/N1-0/L.2	Quartzite
C	0.9+	0.9+	0.2+	Surface	Argillite
C	2.5	1.2	0.4	A/N6R2/L.1	Uncertain
C	2.3+	1.0	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	2.2	1.4	0.4	A/N13-0/L.1	Quartzite
TF	1.7+	0.8	0.3	D/N36L8/L.1	Argillite
TF	1.4+	1.4	0.3	EPU	Argillite
TF	0.9+	1.3	0.2+	Surface	Chalcedony
TF	2.5+	1.3	0.3	A/N5-0/L.1	Argillite
TF	1.2+	1.3	0.3	A/N23R1/L.1	Argillite
TF	1.1+	1.0	0.3	Surface	Uncertain
TF	1.7+	1.3	0.4	A/N6R3/L.2	Quartzite
TF	1.6+	1.4	0.2	Surface	Argillite
TF	1.3+	0.9+	0.3	Surface	Argillite

STEMMED PROJECTILE POINT

A single fragmentary specimen of this category is from the surface collection. Of argillite, it is small (1.2+ x 1.3 x 0.4 cm.) and could be called a Perdiz point (Bell 1960:78).

Projectile Points or Knives

Each of the 20 specimens placed in this category display a generally triangular outline. Subdivided by basal outline, 11 are straight (S), seven are slightly convex (C), one is greatly convex (G) and one is too fragmentary (TF).

Type	Measurements in cm.			Area/Grid/ Level	Material
	l	w	th		
S	1.5	0.8	0.3	Surface	Chalcedony
S	2.7	1.8	0.5	A/?/L.1	Argillite
S	1.2	1.1	0.3	Surface	Argillite
S	2.3	1.3	0.4	A/N4R1/L.1	Argillite
S	2.2+	1.3	0.4	Surface	Argillite
S	2.3	1.2	0.3	A/N5R4/L.3	Argillite
S	1.6	1.1	0.3	A/N7R4/L.1	Argillite
S	1.2+	1.6	0.2+	Surface	Argillite
S	2.1	1.6	0.5	Surface	Argillite
S	2.1	1.7	0.5	Surface	Argillite
S	1.8	1.5	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	1.9	1.2	0.3	Surface	Argillite
C	1.5	1.0	0.2	A/N6R3/L.2	Argillite
C	2.0	1.4	0.3	A/N1L1/L.1	Argillite
C	1.8+	1.5	0.4	Surface	Argillite
C	2.1	1.5	0.4	Surface	Argillite
C	1.3+	1.6	0.4+	Surface	Argillite
C	2.0	1.2	0.3	EPU	Argillite
G	0.8+	1.1	0.2+	Surface	Argillite
TF	1.8+	1.0	0.3	Surface	Jasper

Knives

All but one of the 27 specimens are bifacially chipped. Six possess a generally triangular outline (T). One is nearly circular or discoidal (D). The triangular and discoidal specimens are bifacially chipped around their entire outlines. Nine of the items represent small portions of sizeable knives and have been termed simply bifacial fragments (BF). The unifacial (U) knife possesses a single cutting edge along its longest

dimension and is otherwise not specially prepared.

Type	Measurements in cm.			Area/Grid/ Level	Material
	l	w	th		
T	7.3	5.9	1.5	A/N6R3/L.2	Chalcedony
T	5.8	3.6	1.1	A/N4R3/L.1	Argillite
T	5.5+	2.4+	0.8+	D/N36L8/L.1	Chalcedony
T	4.3+	3.5+	0.8+	D/N36L8/L.1	Quartzite
T	4.6	2.1+	0.8	A/O-N8/L.1	Argillite
T	3.6	2.7	1.1	EPU	Argillite
D	2.8	2.3	0.5	EPU	Argillite
BF	3.7+	3.1+	1.2	A/N2R4/L.1	Argillite
BF	4.0+	3.6+	0.8	A/N4R4/L.2	Argillite
BF	3.4+	2.6+	0.7+	A/N1R4/L.1	Argillite
BF	3.2+	2.0+	1.0+	D/N35L10/L.1	Argillite
BF	3.4+	1.9+	0.8+	EPU	Argillite
BF	2.5+	2.4+	0.6+	A/N8R4/L.1	Argillite
BF	2.6+	1.7+	0.6+	EPU	Argillite
BF	2.2+	2.1+	0.7+	D/N34L7/L.1	Chalcedony
BF	2.4+	1.5	0.6+	D/N36L8/L.1	Chalcedony
U	5.0	3.2	1.7	Surface	Argillite

Scrapers

The TC:C9:8 artifact inventory contains only one scraper. This elongated end scraper measures 6.0 x 3.1 x 0.9 cm. in its greatest dimensions, is made of chalcedony and is from the surface collection.

Drills

The drills from TC:C9:8 have apparently been misplaced. A photograph shows six drills, but the scale is not shown nor are their proveniences given. There are five drills listed in the field specimen catalogue, but they (and their proveniences) cannot be matched to those in the photograph.

Four of the photographed drills show a generally triangular outline: convex bases and relatively short shafts with concave sides. One has a longer (about 3 cm.?) slightly taper shaft and a slightly expanded base. The sixth is only the tip of the shaft.

One of the drills is from the surface collection, one Area A/0-N9/Level 1, two Area A/Grid unstated/Level 1 and one Area D/N34L7/Level 1.

Ground Stone Artifacts

Manos

None of the manos retrieved from TC:C9:8 can be located at this writing. Nor can any analytical data be given for them. The field specimen catalogue lists four from the surface collection, two from within the Area A, Level 1 house, seven associated with that Area A occupation level (four north and three south of the house) and one from Area A, Level 2, north of the house.

Metates

No metates from TC:C9:8 are currently on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College. Nor are any metates listed in the field specimen catalogue. Thus it appears none were retrieved from this site.

Pipes

Three fragmental stone elbow pipes were retrieved from TC:C9:8 (cat. nos. 150f, 151b and 333a). Of unknown

petrographic composition, 150f and 333a are brown-gray and 151b is medium yellow. All three are from Area A, 150f preseason test/Level 3, 151b N2R2/Level 1 and 333a N17R1/Level 1.

Measurements in cm.	Catalogue Number		
	150f	151b	333a
Bowl height (1)	2.0	3.3	1.7
Bowl diameter (inside)	1.1	1.1	1.3
Stem length (1)	4.2	5.1	2.7+
Angle (2)	155°	145°	135°

(1) measured from outside of "elbow", 2) between axes of bowl and stem.)

Bone and Antler Artifacts

Awls

The 10 awls have been subdivided into the following: 1) head of bone unaltered (HU) - one, 2) head of bone unaltered except for original splitting (HS) - one, 3) those made of splinters of long bones (S), some or all of which may represent fragments of other types - seven and 4) those made from ribs (R) - one. All are of mammalian bones. Only types 1) and 2) have been identified as to specific element and animal represented: both are the proximal portions of deer (Odocoileus) metatarsals.

Type	Length (cm.)	Area/Grid/Level
HU	14.9	A/N18R2/L.2
HS	15.0	A/N4R1/L.1
S	9.9+	A/N2R2/L.1
S	9.6+	EPU
S	7.3+	Surface
S	8.9+	A/N23R1/L.1
S	7.6+	A/N4R3/L.1
S	7.0+	EPU
S	5.8+	A/O-N24/L.1
R	11.5+	Surface

Spatulate Object

A fragment of a long bone from an unidentified large mammal has been intentionally shaped (abraded) into an object resembling a small spatula with a rounded tip. It is incomplete and does not exhibit use polish to indicate its function. It is from Area A/N17R3/Level 1. Its incomplete length is 2.9 cm., width along presented length 1.1 cm. and thickness 0.4 cm.

Tubular Bone Beads

Seven tubular bone beads were recovered from TC:C9:8. Five were manufactured from the long bones of small mammal(s) -- possibly rabbit and two were made from unidentified avian bones.

The proveniences of the mammalian specimens are: 1) A/N1R3/L.1, 2) A/N1R2/L.1, 3) A/N11R3/L.1, 4) A/N18R4/L.1 and 5) exact provenience unknown. Those for the avian items are: 1) A/N15R2/L.1 and 2) A/N23R1/L.1.

Antler

Two items of deer antler tine were recovered from TC:C9:8. One displays two abraded facets near the tip. Its precise function is not known nor is its provenience. The other, from Area A/unspecified grid/Level 2, is in a poor state of preservation and does not display indications of usage as a tool.

OSTEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Of the 340 catalogued osteological items, only 107 were identified to element and/or animal represented. The highly fragmentary condition of the majority of these items (only 11 were complete elements) hindered positive identification. The animals positively represented by this sample are deer, bison, jack rabbit, cottontail and bobcat. Some items could not confidently be identified below the taxonomic level of Family: Ursidae (bear?), Canidae (dog and/or coyote) and Felidae (mountain lion?). It is suspected that the two fragmentary avian elements represent two species, possibly eagle and owl. Only elements representing adult animals were recognized. The unclassified highly fragmentary items are splinters from the bones of large mammals; the majority are probably the long bones of deer with some ribs represented.

Because the items in this sample could not be confidently sorted into groupings each representing the debris from a single discrete household, the minimum number of individuals for each species was not calculated. A tabulation of the identified elements, their taxonomic assignment and their provenience follows.

Family Cervidae, Odocoileus, deer.

Element	Area/Grid/Level
Phalanx, 1st (complete)	A/preseason test/L.1
Phalanx, 1st (complete)	A/preseason test/L.3
Calcaneum	A/preseason test/L.1
Vertebra	A/O-N7/L.1
Sesamoid (complete)	A/N5R4/L.2
Radius	A/O-R3/L.2
Ulna	A/O-R3/L.2
Metatarsal	A/N7R3/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N2R2/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N2R2/L.1
Metatarsal	A/S1R1/L.1
Metatarsal	A/preseason test/L.?
Phalanx, 1st	A/N5R5/L.1
Phalanx, 3rd (complete)	A/N2R3/L.1
Tibia	A/N2R4/L.1
Astragalus	EPU
Metacarpal	EPU
Metatarsal	EPU
Rib	EPU
Vertebra	A/N8R4/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N2R1/L.1
Calcaneum (complete)	A/N2R1/L.1
Hyoid	A/N10R3/L.1
Metacarpal	A/N8R3/L.1
Rib (3 frags)	A/N3R1/L.1
Calcaneum	A/N10R3/L.1
Calcaneum	A/N8R3/L.1
Metacarpal	A/N8R3/L.1
Phalanx, 1st	A/?R1/L.1
Tibia	A/O-N4/L.1
Scapula	A/N1R4/L.1
Tibia	A/O-N9/L.1
Humerus	A/N4L1/L.1
Metatarsal	A/O-N7/L.1
Humerus	A/N3R3/L.1
Femur	A/O-N8/L.1
Mandible (complete)	B/N1L1/L.1
Mandible	B/N1L1/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N4R3/L.1
Femur	A/N2R1/L.1
Tibia	A/N13R1/L.1
Tibia	Surface
Tibia	A/N15R2/L.1

Skull fragments	A/N19R2/L.1
Sesamoid (complete)	B/0-R1/L.1
Phalanx, 3rd (complete)	A/0-N20/L.1
Teeth (four)	A/N1R1/L.1
Phalanx, 1st	EPU
Scapula	A/N17R3/L.1
Tibia	A/N23R1/L.2
Scapula	A/N10R1/L.1
Teeth (two)	A/0-N24/L.1
Metatarsal	A/0-N24/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N23R1/L.1
Calcaneum (complete)	A/N17R1/L.1
Radius	D/N35L8/L.2
Ulna	D/N35L8/L.2
Tibia	D/N36L8/L.1
Metacarpal	EPU
Humerus	A/N17R1/L.1
Scapula	D/N35L9/L.1
Calcaneum	D/N36L10/L.1
Metacarpal (two frags.)	A/N10R4/L.1
Tibia (six frags.)	A/N19R1/L.2
Antler	A/grid unknown/L.2
Antler	EPU
Scapula	EPU
Phalanx, 1st	A/N17R3/L.2
Tibia	A/N7R4/L.2
Metatarsal	A/N4R3/L.1
Metatarsal	D/N37L9/L.1
Metatarsal	D/N37L8/L.1

Family Bovidae, Bison bison

Rib (three frags.)	A/0-N2/L.1
Teeth (two)	A/N3R4/L.1
Rib	EPU
Rib	A/0-N12/L.1
Ulna (two frags.)	A/N15R2/L.1
Radius	A/N18R2/L.2
Metatarsal	A/N18R2/L.2
Astragalus (complete)	D/N35L8/L.1

Family Leporidae, Lepus, probably californicus, jack rabbit.

Scapula	A/preseason test/L.1
---------	----------------------

Family Leporidae, Sylvilagus, probably audubonii, cottontail.

Scapula (complete)	A/N8R4/L.1
Ulna	A/N8R3/L.1
Metatarsal	A/N4R1/L.1
Femur	A/N17R1/L.2

Family Felidae, Lynx rufus, bobcat.

Metatarsal	EPU
Vertebra	A/N17R1/L.1
Metacarpal	A/N17R1/L.1

Family Ursidae (?), bear.

Rib	A/N20R2/L.1
-----	-------------

Family Canidae, Canis, familiaris (dog) or latrans (coyote).

Humerus	A/N2R4/L.1
Humerus	EPU
Femur	A/N17R1/L.1

Family Felidae, Felis concolor (?), mountain lion.

Metatarsal	A/N2R4/L.1
------------	------------

Class Aves

Radius	A/N20R2/L.1
Femur	EPU

Deer appears to have been the game animal preferred by the occupations that utilized TC:C9:8. The near absence of axial elements may indicate partial butchering at the kill site. The fragmented long bones, both classified and unclassified, strongly suggests they were smashed to obtain the marrow. The osteological collection did not contain items to indicate whether either of the defined house structures was occupied seasonally or year-round.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of ceramics contained by the two Area A houses, they both have been placed in the Sopris Phase, A. D. 1150 to 1250 or 1300. Each is architecturally similar to other houses of that Phase: the Level 1 jacal house to TC:C9:9B (Ireland 1973) and TC:C9:20/A-B (Ireland 1974a) and the Level 2 mud and jacal house demonstrates similarities to TC:C9:9 (Ireland 1970). Despite these similarities, it is evident that in modern parlance "tract housing" did not exist in the Sopris Phase.

Few conclusive statements can be made about this Phase based upon the manifestations at TC:C9:8. With this report, the number of known Sopris Phase houses on this alluvial terrace is increased to four. Architecturally this Phase is an aggregate of styles and modes of construction with both single and multi-roomed houses. It is known that the occupants of the two Area A houses hunted game animals, especially deer. Their other subsistence activities are not known but it can be inferred that they also collected wild vegetal foods and practiced horticulture (corn).

The TC:C9:8 ceramic collection shows two and perhaps four periods of occupation: the prehistoric Southwestern-derived Sopris Phase and historic Apache (ca. A.D. 1750? to 1900?) and perhaps prehistoric post-Sopris Phase Southwestern (ca. A.D. 1300-1450) and historic Spanish-American (ca. A. D. 1670-1890). The complexities of this alluvial

terrace's occupational chronicle are not well defined. Only Sopris Phase architecture has been defined for this terrace. With the exception of ceramics, the specimens collected under the heading TC:C9:8 cannot confidently be sorted into groups that each reflect a separate cultural-temporal utilization. The majority of these specimens undoubtedly pertain to the Sopris Phase, but with few exceptions cannot be assigned to a specific household inventory. Thus exploration at TC:C9:8 has expanded the archaeological data base, but has not to date contributed much to the knowledge of Trinidad archaeology.

REFERENCES

- Baker, Galen R.
1964 The Archaeology of the Park Plateau in Southwestern Colorado. Southwestern Lore, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 1-18. Boulder.
- Breternitz, David A.
1966 An Appraisal of Tree-Ring Dated Pottery in the Southwest. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona, No. 10. Tucson.
- Dick, Herbert W.
1968 Six Historic Pottery Types From Spanish Sites in New Mexico. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 1, pp. 77-94. Museum of New Mexico Press. Santa Fe.
- Guilinger, Edwin L.
1968 Archaeological Salvage For the Purgatoire River Reservoir Project, 1967. An uncompleted "Interim Report" on file at Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad.
- Guilinger, Edwin L. and James P. Gallagher
1968 Archaeological Salvage For the Purgatoire River Reservoir Project, 1968. An uncompleted "Interim Report" on file at Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad.
- Gunnerson, James H.
1968 Apache Archaeology in Northeastern New Mexico. American Antiquity, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 23-29. Salt Lake City.
- Hawley, Florence M.
1950 Field Manual of Prehistoric Southwestern Pottery Types. University of New Mexico Bulletin, Whole Number 291, Vol. 1, No. 4. Albuquerque
- Ireland, Stephen K.
1970 Purgatoire River Reservoir Salvage Archaeology, 1969. MS on file at the National Park Service, Midwest Region, Lincoln.

1971 The Upper Purgatoire Complex-- A Re-Appraisal. Southwestern Lore, Vol. 37, No. 2. pp. 37-51. Boulder.

1973 Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology, 1970. MS on file at the National Park Service, Midwest Region, Lincoln.

1974a Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology,
1972. MS on file at the National Park
Service, Midwest Region, Lincoln.

1974b Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology,
1963 to 1965. MS on file at the National
Park Service, Midwest Region, Lincoln.

Ireland, Stephen K. and Caryl E. Wood

1973 Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology:
Site TC:C9:20. MS on file at the National
Park Service, Midwest Region, Lincoln.

Kidder, Alfred Vincent and Anne O. Shepard

1936 The Pottery of Pecos. Vol. II. Yale
University Press, New Haven.

Mera, H.P.

1935 Ceramic Clues to the Prehistory of North
Central New Mexico. Laboratory of Anthro-
pology Technical Series Bulletin, No. 8.
Santa Fe.

**DATA
FILM**